

62093 to 62098—Continued.

62094. BESCHORNERIA BIGELOWII Hort.
Annyriidaceæ.

A very drought-resistant, ornamental succulent plant, hardy at Nice. (*Proschowsky*.)

62095. MIMOSA ACULEATICARPA Ortega
(*M. acanthocarpa* Poir.). Mimosaceæ.

Very drought resistant; the best hedge plant I know, absolutely impenetrable. (*Proschowsky*.)

62096. PINUS CANARIENSIS C. Smith.
Pinaceæ. Canary pine.

Rapid-growing timber tree. (*Proschowsky*.)

A pine, native to the Canary Islands, which thrives in warm temperate climates. It is suited to nearly all soils and has a straight trunk even when it grows in an isolated position. The wood of this pine, known in the Canary Islands as "tea," is very hard, very difficult to work, but unequalled for duration and building purposes because it does not rot.

62097. RAPHIOLEPIS UMBELLATA (Thunb.)
C. Schneid. (*R. japonica* Sieb. and Zucc.). Malaceæ.

Fresh seeds of a beautiful evergreen, very hardy bush which will, I think, thrive in the southeastern parts of the United States, at least as far as North Carolina. (*Proschowsky*.)

62098. VIBURNUM sp. Caprifoliaceæ.

To be grown to ascertain its horticultural value.

62099. ARACHIS NAMBYQUARAE Hoehne.
Fabaceæ. Peanut.

From Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. Seeds presented by F. W. Hoehne, Comissão de Linhas Telegraficas Estrategis de Matto Grosso ao Amazonas. Received December 10, 1924.

A Brazilian relative of the peanut, which, according to Hoehne (*Historia Natural Botânica*, Matto Grosso, Brazil, Part XII) is a much-branched, prostrate or ascending plant. The pod is 2 to 3 inches long, usually having two seeds which are edible and very oily.

62100. Cicer ARIETINUM L. Fabaceæ.
Chick-pea.

From Bengal, India. Seeds presented by D. Dutta, second economic botanist. Received December 10, 1924.

Introduced for trial as stock feed in the southwestern United States.

62101 and 62102.

From Benenden, Kent, England. Plants presented by Capt. Collingwood Ingram. Received December 20, 1924.

62101. PRUNUS SERRULATA Lindl. Amygdalaceæ. Flowering cherry.

Var. *kojima*. A variety of Japanese flowering cherry which has very large, pure-white flowers which are somewhat campanulate and semidouble; these are produced in a long-stemmed, drooping corymb, and are slightly fragrant. The tree is quick growing and very vigorous. (*Ingram*.)

62102. VIOLA sp. Violaceæ. Violet.
A pink-flowered violet.

62103 to 62108.

From Litterliver, Fla. Seeds presented by Charles T. Simpson. Received December 17, 1924.

These seeds were sent to Mr. Simpson by Dr. B. E. Dahlgren, Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago, Ill.

62103. RHYTICOCOS AMARA (Jacq.) Baccarl (*Cocos amara* Jacq.). Phœnicaceæ Palm.

A tall, feather-leaved palm, 50 to 100 feet in height, with a winged trunk. It is native to Martinique, French West Indies, and is closely related to the coconut.

62104. LICUALA SPINOSA Thunb. Phœnicaceæ. Palm.

A dwarf, fan-leaved, West Indian palm, 10 to 12 feet high, with roundish leaves 3 feet or more in diameter and 3-angled stems armed with brownish hooked spines. It requires abundant moisture and heat.

62105. INODES BLACKBURNIANA (Glazeb.) O. F. Cook (*Sabal blackburniana* Glazeb.). Phœnicaceæ. Palm.

The trunk of this West Indian palm is spineless, about 40 feet high, and thickened in the middle, and the rather rigid leaf blade is round, with about 40 sword-shaped segments. The pear-shaped fruits are an inch and a half long.

62106. SABAL MAURITIAEFORMIS (Karst.) Griseb. and Wendl. Phœnicaceæ. Palm.

A handsome West Indian palm with a trunk 60 to 80 feet in height and over a foot in diameter, and large, roundish leaves multifold to the middle, up to 12 feet in diameter. The black fruits are about the size of peas.

62107. SIMAROUBA AMARA Aubl. Simaroubaceæ.

A tall, evergreen, tropical American tree with alternate, leathery, pinnate leaves and yellowish white flowers with spreading petals. It yields a drug known as simaruba bark.

62108. TABEUBIA SERRATIFOLIA (Vahl) Nicholson. Bignoniaceæ.

A West Indian relative of the trumpet creeper of the northern United States (*Tecoma radicans*); it is a handsome evergreen tree, with digitate leaves and terminal panicles of yellow flowers.

62109. RODGERSSIA PURDOMII Hort. Saxifragaceæ.

From Langley Slough, England. Plants purchased from J. C. Allgrove, Middle Green. Received December 22, 1924.

A very attractive, hardy Chinese perennial with large, feathery panicles of creamy white flowers. It is said to thrive best in a somewhat moist, peaty soil.

62110 to 62115.

From Kew, England. Cuttings presented by Dr. A. W. Hill, director, Royal Botanic Gardens, through David Fairchild, agricultural explorer, Bureau of Plant Industry. Received December 31, 1924.

62110. × POPULUS EUGENEI Simon-Louis. Salicaceæ. Poplar

An unusually large and vigorous poplar, which is described by Bean (Trees and Shrubs Hardy in the British Isles)